

than graces of mind; more ad-
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great evils arising continually from the use of intoxicating liquors in this community is most apparent to every individual. Laws have been passed again and again to regulate or suppress the traffic and the use of such liquors, but they have all been ineffectual in effecting the end desired. We, as citizens, have in view of the evils, both political and social, growing out of this blighting cause, petitioned our legislators until our petitions have amounted to thousands, and yet our legislators treated those petitions with unmerited neglect, or often with contempt, as though they emanated from those who had no right to ask any such thing at their hands. We are compelled to resort to a legal remedy, and select men who are known to be in favor of a thorough liquor law in Indiana. Notice is hereby given, that on the fourth Saturday (month) (April) a general Convention of friends of Temperance in Putnam county will be held in Greencastle, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices to be filled at the next October election. As a large attendance is desired to circulate this call, all who feel an interest may be present. Let it be one grand rally. Come one, come all!

WHAT IS THE MAINE LAW.

A State Temperance Convention at Indianapolis last winter did not specifically enunciate "the Maine Law" as such. They then canvassed, resolving in favor of the Maine Law, which should be not a law, a Vermont Law nor a Massachusetts Law, but an Indiana Law, improving upon all of its predecessors, and in the details which their experience had led to be necessary. But there is so much misrepresentation of the prominent features of the Maine Law, that the following exposition of them will doubtless be of interest. It is in the form of questions and answers, and was written by Warrington, one of the Editors of the Maine Advocate at Columbus, Ohio:

Q.—What is the Maine Law?

A.—It is a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and is a beverage.

Q.—How does this law provide for the manufacture and sale for purposes other than beverage?

A.—In the Law of Maine there are no provisions for the manufacturing, though some provisions seem to contemplate it. It is, however, provided for the sale for medicinal and medicinal purposes, by appointment to sell, as agents, for the State or county. These agents are bound under penalty to sell for only such purposes as they are authorized to sell, and do not make any pecuniary benefit from the sale, and are in no sense of the word traffickers in intoxicating liquors. They stand in the relation to the State or county, as trustees; that is, they perform certain acts for the State, for which the State pays a fixed compensation.

Q.—Does the Maine Law prohibit the use of intoxicating beverages by individuals or families?

A.—No. Its entire prohibitions relate to sale, and not to the use.

Q.—What are the penalties for selling liquor to law?

A.—For the first offence, ten dollars; for second, twenty dollars; and for each subsequent offence, twenty dollars and imprisonment not less than three, nor more than six months. Costs follow conviction in all cases, and convict stands committed in all cases and costs are paid. The Liquors for sale, contrary to the provisions of the law, are liable to be seized and destroyed by process of law.

Q.—Are agents held to be as guilty as principals?

A.—Yes; and they are liable to the same penalties.

Q.—May the defendant appeal in case of conviction?

A.—Yes; by giving bonds, conditioned that he will prosecute the appeal; will pay out of fine and costs \$200, and will not violate any of the provisions of this act during the pendency of the suit.

Q.—What is the process of seizing liquors for sale contrary to law?

A.—If three credible witnesses make affidavit before a magistrate that they have good reasons to believe, and do verily believe that intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited, intended for sale by any shop, store, warehouse or other building or place (except a dwelling house), a search warrant is issued, authorizing the search of the premises, and if any such liquors are found, the officers making the search must take and keep them safely until final action thereon.

Q.—Are dwelling houses entirely exempt from search?

A.—Yes; except when witnesses testify to the satisfaction of the magistrate, that there is reasonable ground for believing that such liquors are kept or deposited, and this testimony must be reduced to writing and signed by the witnesses; and when testimony is produced, and three witnesses are called, a search warrant is issued as in case of shops or stores. Any such witnesses are convicted of giving false testimony, they shall be sentenced to Penitentiary for one year.

Q.—When liquors are seized, has the owner the privilege of making proof that they are held for lawful purposes?

A.—Yes, in all cases. If the owner or persons in whose custody the liquor is found, know, he is summoned to appear at the trial. If he is not known, he is summoned by a published advertisement.

Q.—When liquor is condemned, how is it destroyed?

A.—The magistrate issues a writ in the nature of an execution, commanding the officer to destroy the condemned article, and this is done in the presence of witnesses, and a return thereof made to the magistrate in due form.

Q.—Does the informant or complaining witness get any portion of the fines, or forfeitures?

A.—No, in no case.

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Q.—Wherein does the Maine Law differ essentially from all previous legislation on the subject of the liquor traffic?

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